Basin Summary

Detailed results for each basin in the program are presented below in basin groupings. Maps are presented for each basin in the Lake Washington Watershed and Vashon Island and depict observations of sockeye, coho, chinook, kokanee, and chum identified during the survey. The streams surveyed in the Lake Washington Watershed were grouped into the following basins: Big Bear Creek, Cedar River, East Lake Washington, Issaquah Creek, North Lake Washington (split into North Lake Washington tributaries and Sammamish River tributaries), East Lake Sammamish, West Lake Sammamish, and West Lake Washington. Salmonids were observed in all basins surveyed in 2002 except the West Lake Washington Basin (in which only Taylor Creek was watched). Trout and unidentified species were not mapped.

Data include stream name and state stream numbers, as assigned by Williams et al. (1975), corresponding stream sites (with Site ID and river mile), dates of surveys, number of surveys, number of surveyors, and number of each species observed. The unique Site ID numbers that correspond with each survey site are used to distinguish the sites. Prior to the 2000 report, river mile designations (RM) were used to differentiate between survey sites. However, because ascertaining an accurate river mile for a site is sometimes difficult, and different sources of RM data present differing measurements, a site's RM may change over time as measuring techniques are refined and possible mistakes are corrected. Site ID numbers are included in this report alongside the RM. A site, with its unique ID, will always have the same data associated with it, regardless of refined RMs. Additionally, a designated site may vary a few feet from year to year: (1) if a volunteer watches on the upstream side of a bridge versus the downstream side, (2) if a new volunteer happens to watch a few yards from where a previous watcher observed, or (3) if a volunteer moves a few feet to observe in an area of better spawning habitat or visibility. These variations are inherent in the nature of this type of study. Despite the slightly fuzzy nature of these RM designations, they still give a good approximation of the relative location of one site to another.

As in 2001, chinook in 2002 were observed by volunteers in the highest numbers in the Issaquah Creek Basin, and in the second and third highest numbers in the Bear Creek Basin and North Lake Washington tributaries, respectively. Coho were observed in the highest numbers in the Bear Creek Basin. As has been the case in every year of the Salmon Watcher Program, again in 2002 sockeye were observed in the greatest numbers in the Cedar River Basin and that basin, consequently, had the most fish observed in the program area. Sockeye were observed in the second highest numbers in Bear Creek Basin, and that basin had the second most fish observed. Kokanee were seen in the highest and second highest numbers in West Lake Sammamish and the Sammamish River Tributaries, respectively. No adult spawners were observed in 27 streams surveyed, including Holder Creek, North Fork Issaquah Creek, Tibbetts Creek, Maple Leaf Creek, and Vasa Creek.

Big Bear Creek Basin

Volunteers surveyed 28 sites in 8 streams in the Big Bear Creek Basin (Figure 2). From 1 to 14 sites were watched per stream, and the total number of surveys ranged from 2 to 65 per site (Table 3). Each site was monitored by 1 to 3 volunteers.

Table 3. Stream number, site ID, site location (listed in river miles, RM), survey dates, total number of surveys, number of volunteers[3], and years the sites were watched for each stream surveyed in the Big Bear Creek Basin for the 2002 spawning season.

Stream	Stream #	Site ID	RM	Survey Dates	# Surveys	# Vols.	Years Watched
Big Bear Creek	080105	525	.84	9/28 – 9/30	3	1	2002
		453	0.9	9/1 – 12/31	47	2	2001, 2002
		65	2.7	9/20 – 11/25	25	2	1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2002
		290	3.2	9/26 – 11/20	15	1	1997, 2000, 2002
		101	4.9	8/26 – 12/10	56	2	1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002
		89	6	9/1 – 12/30	65	2	1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002
		396	6.8	9/11 – 11/24	17	1	2001, 2002
		136	7.4	9/11 – 12/26	52	3	1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002
		513	7.8	9/16 – 10/25	14	1	2002
		503	7.85	9/20 – 12/19	18	1	2002
		2	8.2	9/19 – 11/29	11	1	1996, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002
		529	8.7	9/30 – 10/31	10	1	2002
		81	8.8	9/12 – 11/24	15	1	1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002
		69	9.3	9/28 – 11/20	18	1	1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002
Tributary		90	0.2	11/1 – 12/30	19	1	1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002
Cold Creek		465	0.8	10/14 – 11/26	13	1	2001, 2002
Cottage Lake Cr.	080122	102	0.6	9/15 – 10/26	12	1	1997, 1998, 2001, 2002
		391	1.2	9/10 – 10/26	14	1	2000, 2001, 2002
		105	1.3	9/21 – 10/26	14	1	1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002
		292	1.6	10/6 – 12/31	11	1	1997, 2000, 2001, 2002
		278	1.9	9/18 – 9/30	6	1	1999, 2002
		50	2.2	9/14 – 12/31	33	2	1997, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002
		103	2.3	9/24 – 9/29	2	1	1998, 2001, 2002
		395	2.7	9/11 – 10/26	23	2	2002
Trib. 0127	080127	168	0.1	9/13 – 12/30	29	3	1999, 2000, 2002
Evans Creek	080106	332	0.4	9/19 – 12/30	43	2	1999, 2002
Mackey Creek	080115	15	0.5	10/9 – 11/23	10	1	1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002
Struve Creek	080131	364	0.3	9/19 – 11/13	13	2	1996, 2001, 2002

Salmonids were found in 5 of the 8 streams observed in Big Bear Creek Basin (Table 4). The most common salmonid species observed by volunteers was sockeye, which was found in Big Bear Creek (in the greatest quantity), Cottage Lake Creek, Cold Creek, and Evans Creek. Coho were seen in those same creeks as well as Tributary 0127 to Cottage Lake Creek. Kokanee were seen in Big Bear and Cottage Lake creeks. All kokanee observed in Bear Creek were seen on the same day (November 30). Chinook were reported in those two creeks as well as Tributary 0127 to Cottage Lake Creek and Evan Creek. No adult spawners were observed in Mackey or Struve creek, or in one unnamed tributary to Bear Creek..

[3] "Volunteer," when used in this context, is defined as an individual, pair, or group of people who observed a stream site for adult spawning salmonids at a given time on a given date.

Table 4. Site ID, RM, and fish counts (live and dead) with dates seen at each stream surveyed in the Big Bear Creek Basin for the 2002 spawning season.

Stream	Site ID	RM	Chinook	Coho	Sockeye	Kokanee	Unidentified
Big Bear Creek	525	.84	82 (9/28 – 9/30)	—	116 (9/28 – 9/30)	—	—
	453	0.9	12 (9/20 – 11/17)	—	1391 (9/15 – 12/24)	52 (11/30)	132 (9/18 – 11/24)
	65	2.7	20 (9/20 – 10/27)	1 (10/23)	346 (9/20 – 11/16)	—	9 (9/26 – 10/30)
	290	3.2	—	—	275 (9/26 – 11/16)	—	—
	101	4.9	11 (9/24 – 10/1)	48 (9/30 – 11/23)	2193 (9/11 – 12/10)	—	9 (10/21 – 11/22)
	89	6	22 (9/30 – 10/26)	11 (11/8 – 11/14)	2500 (9/12 – 11/22)	—	84 (9/22 – 11/14)
	396	6.8	6 (9/23 – 10/1)	13 (10/22 – 11/18)	465 (9/17 – 11/13)	—	30 (9/17 – 11/24)
	136	7.4	6 (10/4 – 10/24)	32 (11/15 – 11/27)	453 (9/24 – 11/13)	—	103 (10/8 – 12/19)
	513	7.8	—	6 (10/7 – 10/8)	207 (9/24 – 10/25)	—	—
	503	7.85	—	—	56 (9/21 – 11/8)	—	4 (11/15 – 11/18)
	2	8.2	—	3 (11/13)	78 (9/23 – 11/29)	—	—
	529	8.7	—	—	89 (9/30 – 10/21)	—	2 (10/30)
	81	8.8	—	5 (11/13 – 11/24)	125 (9/25 – 10/11)	—	3 (10/31)
	69	9.3	—	11 (11/13 – 11/20)	141 (9/28 – 10/20)	—	—
Tributary	90	0.2	—	—	—	—	—
Summary			*159 (9/20 – 11/17)*	*130 (9/30 – 11/27)*	*8435 (9/11 – 12/24)*	*52 (11/30)*	*376 (9/17 – 12/19)*
Cold Creek	465	0.8	—	10 (11/13 – 11/17)	5 (10/14 – 10/15)	—	5 (10/14 – 10/26)
Cottage Lake Cr.	102	0.6	3 (9/27)	—	158 (9/15 – 10/26)	—	—
	391	1.2	—	—	—	—	233 (9/10 – 10/26)
	105	1.3	123 (9/21 – 10/20)	—	882 (9/21 – 10/26)	1 (10/8)	—
	292	1.6	8 (10/6)	—	67 (10/6 – 11/25)	—	—
	278	1.9	1 (9/27)	—	123 (9/18 – 9/30)	—	—
	50	2.2	25 (10/4 – 11/5)	4 (11/12 – 12/26)	381 (9/19 – 11/5)	—	140 (10/4 – 11/21)
	103	2.3	—	—	5 (9/24 – 9/29)	—	—
	395	2.7	36 (9/26 – 10/26)	—	330 (9/17 – 10/26)	2 (10/8)	—
Trib. 0127	168	0.1	1 (10/5)	1 (12/16)	—	—	—
Summary			*197 (9/21 – 11/5)*	*5 (11/12 – 12/26)*	*1946 (9/15 – 11/25)*	*3 (10/8)*	*373 (9/10 – 11/21)*
Evans Creek	332	0.4	9 (9/29 – 10/8)	3 (11/11 – 11/13)	239 (9/19 – 10/31)	—	15 (9/21 – 11/8)
Mackey Creek	15	0.5	—	—	—	—	—
Struve Creek	364	0.3	—	—	—	—	—

Sockeye and coho were observed at the highest site observed in 2002, at RM 9.25. Chinook were seen as far as RM 7.4. Kokanee were observed in Big Bear Creek only as far as RM 0.9, and all 52 were observed on a single day.

Salmon Watcher volunteers viewed Cottage Lake Creek as far as RM 2.7, where chinook, sockeye, and kokanee were observed. Kokanee had not been observed by volunteers this far upstream in previous years. The kokanee observed in Cottage Lake Creek were all observed on a single day, and these sightings were not verified by a fish biologist. Coho were observed at only RM 2.2 on Cottage Lake Creek. However, one coho and one chinook were both observed at Tributary 0127, which feeds Cottage Lake (therefore upstream of Cottage Lake Creek). Neither species had been reported that far upstream in Cottage Lake Creek before by Salmon Watcher volunteers. Coho and sockeye were both observed at Cold Creek, which also empties into Cottage Lake Creek past its upstream-most site. Coho and sockeye had not been reported that far upstream in the system by volunteers previously.

One site was observed on Evans Creek at RM 0.4. Chinook, coho, and sockeye were all observed at this site. Struve Creek and Mackey Creek were also watched at one site each, but no adult spawners were observed in either creek.

The observations of sockeye, coho, chinook, and kokanee in the Big Bear Creek Basin determined from volunteer surveys in are shown in Figure 4.

Figure 4. Observations of salmonids in the Big Bear Creek Basin
(http://dnr.metrokc.gov/wlr/waterres/salmon/Maps/2002/0306distroBEAR.pdf)
This link will open in your browser. Return to this document by clicking on Acrobat Reader again.

Cedar River Basin

Volunteers surveyed 14 sites in 5 streams in the Cedar River Basin in 2002 (Figure 2). From 1 to 4 sites were watched per stream, and the total number of surveys ranged from 7 to 116 per site (Table 5). Each site was monitored by either 1 or 2 volunteers.

Table 5. Stream number, site ID, site location (listed in river miles, RM), survey dates, total number of surveys, number of volunteers, and years the sites were watched for each stream surveyed in the Cedar River Basin for the 2002 spawning season.

Stream	Stream #	Site ID	RM	Survey Dates	# Surveys	# Vols.	Years Watched
Cedar River	080299	204	1.8	9/8 – 12/31	17	1	1999, 2000, 2001, 2002
		206	4.3	9/8 – 12/31	17	1	1999, 2001, 2002
		207	5.3	9/25 – 12/29	22	1	1999, 2000, 2001, 2002
(Cavanaugh Pond)		139	6.4	9/4 – 2/17	54	1	1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002
Madsen Creek	080305	16	0.9	8/22 – 1/5/03	21	1	1996, 1997, 1999, 2002
Peterson Creek	080328	461	1.3	9/17 – 12/27	20	1	2001, 2002
		25	1.5	9/17 – 12/27	20	1	1996, 2000, 2002
Rock Creek	080338	410	0.2	10/1 – 1/26/03	116	1	2001, 2002
		154	0.4	9/28 – 12/31	104	2	1999, 2000, 2001, 2002
		363	1.2	10/15 – 11/13	7	1	1996, 2001, 2002
		49	1.3	10/01 – 12/31	53	1	1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002
Taylor Creek	080320	129	1.2	10/1 – 12/31	92	1	1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002
		71	1.8	9/26 – 12/31	61	2	1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002
		126	2.4	10/1 – 12/31	53	1	1998, 2001, 2002

Chinook were observed in the Cedar River and in Rock Creek (Table 6). Coho were not observed in the Cedar River in 2002. Sockeye were found in the Cedar River and Rock Creek. No adult spawners were observed in Madsen, Taylor, or Peterson creeks.

Sockeye were seen at every site in the Cedar River that was observed in 2002. The upstream-most site watched in 2002 was Cavanaugh Pond at RM 6.4. Sockeye have been observed in Cavanaugh Pond every year of the Salmon Watcher Program. Chinook were observed in the Cedar River by volunteers as far upstream as the Jones Rd. bridge at RM 5.3, which is not as far as they had to traverse to get to Rock Creek.

The upstream-most site observed in Rock Creek was located at RM 1.3 (site 49). No fish were observed at this site. Sockeye were observed as far as site 154, RM 0.4. Although sockeye weren't seen very far up Rock Creek, noteworthy is the number of sockeye: a total of 3,147 sockeye were counted at the lowest two sites. Chinook were observed in Rock Creek for the third consecutive year of the Salmon Watcher Program; they were observed at site 410, RM 0.2.

Salmon Watcher volunteers viewed Taylor Creek as far upstream as RM 2.4, but no fish were seen at these sites. All sites in Taylor Creek and all sites but one in Rock Creek were watched by one particular volunteer almost daily. It is noteworthy how few fish were counted despite the amount of time the volunteer logged at these stream sites.

Table 6. Site ID, RM, and fish counts (live and dead) with dates seen at each stream surveyed in the Cedar River Basin for the 2002 spawning season.

Stream	Site ID	RM	Chinook	Coho	Sockeye	Unidentified
Cedar River	204	1.8	—	—	742 (9/11 – 12/13)	6 (12/31)
	206	4.3	—	—	786 (9/13 – 12/31)	1 (12/31)
	207	5.3	2 (9/26 – 10/7)	—	1452 (9/25 – 12/22)	—
(Cavanaugh Pond)	139	6.4	—	—	7127 (11/19 – 2/15/03)	—
Summary			*2 (9/26 – 10/7)*		*10107 (9/11 – 2/15/03)*	*7 (12/31)*
Madsen Creek	16	0.9	—	—	—	—
Peterson Creek	461	1.3	—	—	—	—
	25	1.5	—	—	—	—
Rock Creek	410	0.2	22 (11/9 – 12/15)	—	2996 (10/1 – 1/24/03)	—
	154	0.4	—	—	151 (10/6 – 12/7)	—
	363	1.2	—	—	—	—
	49	1.3	—	—	—	—
Taylor Creek	129	1.2	—	—	—	—
	71	1.8	—	—	—	—
	126	2.4	—	—	—	—

The observations of sockeye, chinook, and coho in the Cedar River Basin determined from volunteer surveys are shown in Figure 5.

Figure 5. Observations of salmonids in the Cedar River Basin

(http://dnr.metrokc.gov/wlr/waterres/salmon/Maps/2002/0306distroCEDAR.pdf)
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East Lake Washington Basin

Volunteers surveyed 32 sites in 12 streams in the East Lake Washington Basin in 2002 (Figure 2). From 1 to 8 sites were watched per stream, and the total number of surveys ranged from 2 to 48 per site (Table 7). Each site was monitored by 1 to 3 volunteers.

Table 7. Stream number, site ID, site location (listed in river miles, RM), survey dates, total number of surveys, number of volunteers, and years the sites were watched for each stream surveyed in the East Lake Washington Basin for the 2002 spawning season.

Stream	Stream #	Site ID	RM	Survey Dates	# Surveys	# Vols.	Years Watched
Carillon Creek		475	0	9/19 – 12/29	34	2	2001, 2002
Coal Creek	080268	440	0.1	9/16 – 12/13	15	1	2001, 2002
		444	0.2	9/11 – 12/26	32	1	2001, 2002
		439	0.6	9/26 – 1/2/03	24	1	2001, 2002
		46	0.8	9/11 – 12/14	27	2	1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002
		441	2	9/15 – 12/13	19	1	2001, 2002
		442	2.1	8/23 – 1/5/03	48	2	2001, 2002
		78	2.9	9/23 – 12/26	29	1	1998, 1999, 2002
		530	4.1	10/05 – 12/15	5	1	2002
Tributary	080273	212	0.1	8/23 – 1/5/03	42	3	1999, 2002
Forbes Creek	080242	100	0.2	9/13 – 1/1/03	41	2	1998, 2000, 2001, 2002
		194	0.9	9/22 – 12/26	23	1	2000, 2001, 2002
		459	0.91	9/22 – 12/26	34	2	2002
Goff Creek	080264	280	1.3	9/22 – 10/25	7	1	1999, 2000, 2002
Kelsey Creek	080259	13	2	10/3 – 10/31	5	1	1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002
		124	2.4	9/3 – 12/30	27	1	1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002
		120	3	9/13 – 12/23	36	3	1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002
		216	4.4	10/9 – 12/20	10	1	1999, 2001, 2002
		121	5.3	9/2 – 9/29	8	1	1998, 2001, 2002
May Creek	080282	208	0.2	9/19 – 12/21	33	2	2001, 2002
		486	1.8	10/2 – 11/15	10	1	2001, 2002
		456	4	9/19 – 12/14	17	1	2001, 2002
Richards Creek	080261	27	0.7	9/3 – 12/30	32	2	1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002
		80	1.6	9/25 – 10/14	2	1	1998, 2002
Sears Creek		48	0	9/22 – 10/25	7	1	2002
Sturtevant Creek	080260	117	0.25	9/14 – 12/29	21	1	1997, 1998, 1999, 2001, 2002
Valley Creek	080266	220	0.6	9/21 – 10/25	7	1	1999, 2000, 2002
		221	0.7	10/2 – 12/22	24	1	1999, 2000, 2001, 2002
		450	1.7	10/5 – 12/30	30	1	2002
West Trib. Kelsey Cr.	080264	116	0.25	9/11 – 12/5	24	3	1998, 1999, 2001, 2002
		325	0.7	9/4 – 12/29	33	1	1997, 2001, 2002
		506	3.1	9/10 – 11/24	11	1	2002

Salmonids were found in 8 of the 12 streams surveyed (Table 8). The most fish were observed in the May Creek and Richards Creek systems. Chinook were observed in Richards Creek, May Creek, Kelsey Creek, and West Trib. Kelsey Creek. Sockeye were seen in Forbes, Kelsey, and May creeks. Coho were seen in Coal Creek and one of its tributaries, as well as May, Richards, Kelsey, and West Trib. Kelsey creeks. Additionally, kokanee were reported in May Creek for the first time.

Table 8. Site ID, RM, and fish counts (live and dead) with dates seen at each stream surveyed in the East Lake Washington Basin for the 2002 spawning season.

Stream	Site ID	RM	Chinook	Coho	Sockeye	Kokanee	Unidentified
Carillon Creek	475	0	—	—	—	—	—
Coal Creek	440	0.1	—	—	—	—	—
	444	0.2	—	—	—	—	—
	439	0.6	—	—	—	—	—
	46	0.8	—	—	—	—	1 (9/19)
	441	2	—	—	—	—	—
	442	2.1	—	1 (11/23)	—	—	—
	78	2.9	—	—	—	—	—
	530	4.1	—	—	—	—	—
Tributary	212	0.1	—	1 (11/24)	—	—	—
Forbes Creek	100	0.2	—	—	2 (10/13 – 11/3)	—	1 (11/15)
	194	0.9	—	—	—	—	—
	459	0.91	—	—	—	—	—
Goff Creek	280	1.3	—	—	—	—	—
Kelsey Creek	13	2	—	—	7 (10/24)	—	—
	124	2.4	1 (9/27)	—	28 (10/4 – 10/31)	—	—
	120	3	—	2 (10/31)	5 (10/19 – 10/31)	—	2 (10/25)
	216	4.4	—	—	—	—	—
	121	5.3	—	—	—	—	—
May Creek	208	0.2	10 (10/8 – 10/23)	—	47 (10/8 – 12/8)	3 (11/23 – 12/8)	19 (10/5 – 12/15)
	486	1.8	1 (10/13)	5 (10/6 – 10/16)	—	—	4 (10/10 – 10/16)
	456	4	—	—	—	—	—
Richards Creek	27	0.7	6 (10/27 – 10/31)	5 (9/27 – 10/31)	51 (10/4 – 11/3)	—	—
	80	1.6	3 (10/14)	—	—	—	—
Sears Creek	48	0	—	—	—	—	—
Sturtevant Creek	117	0.25	—	—	—	—	—
Valley Creek	220	0.6	—	—	—	—	—
	221	0.7	—	—	—	—	—
	450	1.7	—	—	—	—	1 (11/18)
West Trib. Kelsey Cr.	116	0.25	—	—	—	—	—
	325	0.7	4 (10/1 – 10/11)	1 (11/7)	—	—	1 (9/30)
	506	3.1	—	—	—	—	—

One chinook was observed in Kelsey Creek at RM 2.4 (at the junction with Richards Creek). Chinook in May Creek were observed up to RM 1.8 (off 93rd). Chinook were also observed in West Trib. Kelsey Creek at RM 0.7 (NE 1st). Chinook were observed at both sites in Richards Creek, up to RM 1.6 (SE 30th St.), which extends the chinook distribution as reported by Salmon Watchers. Sockeye were also seen at this site, and this is the most upstream they had been observed in this stream by Salmon Watchers.

No sockeye were seen in Coal Creek or West Trib. Kelsey Creek. Sockeye were seen in Forbes, Kelsey, May, and Richards creeks, but none at the upstream-most site watched. However, sockeye were observed further upstream in Richards Creek than they had been reported by volunteers in the past—they were seen as far as RM 0.7.

Coho were observed up to RM 2.1 in Coal Creek and up to RM 1.8 in May Creek. Coho were seen at RM 3.0 in Kelsey Creek (at the Kelsey Creek Farm), to RM 0.7 in Richards Creek (in Bannerwood Park), and to RM 0.7 in West Trib. Kelsey Creek (at NE 1st)—none of which were the upstream-most sites watched.

Kokanee were observed in May Creek. Kokanee had never been reported in May Creek by Salmon Watcher volunteers prior to these observations. No adult spawners were observed in Carillon Creek, Goff Creek, Sears Creek, or Sturtevant Creek.

One new site in the East Lake Washington Basin was watched further upstream than in previous years—site 450 on Valley Creek at RM 1.7. Only one unidentified fish was observed in Valley Creek on November 18, and it was at this most upstream site.

The observations of sockeye, chinook, coho, and kokanee in the East Lake Washington Basin determined from volunteer surveys are shown in Figure 6.

Figure 6. Observations of salmonids in the East Lake Washington Basin
(http://dnr.metrokc.gov/wlr/waterres/salmon/Maps/2002/0306distroEASTlakeWA.pdf)
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Issaquah Creek Basin

Volunteers surveyed 9 sites in 5 streams in the Issaquah Creek Basin in 2002 (Figure 2). From 1 to 5 sites were watched per stream, and the total number of surveys ranged from 10 to 28 per site (Table 9). Each site was monitored by 1 or 2 volunteers. Surveys took place from September through December at most sites.

Table 9. Stream number, site ID, site location (listed in river miles, RM), survey dates, total number of surveys, number of volunteers, and years the sites were watched for each stream surveyed in the Issaquah Creek Basin for the 2002 spawning season.

Stream	Stream #	Site ID	RM	Survey Dates	# Surveys	# Vols.	Years Watched
East Fork Issaquah Cr.	080183	6	3.2	9/26 – 12/27	28	2	1996, 1997, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002
Holder Creek	080178	127	1.4	9/25 – 12/31	21	2	1998, 1999, 2001, 2002
Issaquah Creek	080178	272	1.25	9/25 – 12/27	28	1	2001, 2002
		397	2.3	9/5 – 11/30	23	1	2001, 2002
		457	2.4	10/4 – 11/17	10	1	2001, 2002
		59	3.3	9/16 – 12/9	21	1	1997, 1998, 2000, 2001, 2002
		83	4.5	9/18 – 11/26	16	1	1998, 1999, 2001, 2002
N. Fork Issaquah Cr.	080181	58	0.6	9/26 – 12/27	24	1	1998, 1999, 2001, 2002
Tibbetts Creek.	080169	455	1.4	9/29 – 12/12	14	1	2001, 2002

Salmonids were reported in two of the five streams observed: East Fork Issaquah and Issaquah creeks (Table 10). Chinook, coho, and sockeye were all seen in Issaquah Creek. Only two coho were seen in East Fork Issaquah Creek.

Chinook and sockeye were observed at almost all sites watched in Issaquah Creek, including the uppermost site at RM 4.5 (at the Sycamore bridge). Coho were observed at every site in Issaquah Creek except for the most upstream; there were observed up to RM 3.3 (Clark Street).

Only one site was watched in East Fork Issaquah Creek Holder Creek, North Fork Issaquah Creek, and Tibbetts Creek. Two coho were seen on one day (November 21) at the site on East Fork Issaquah Creek (RM 3.2; near the High Point exit). No adult spawners were observed in these other creeks.

Table 10. Site ID, RM, and fish counts (live and dead) with dates seen at each stream surveyed in the Issaquah Creek Basin for the 2002 spawning season.

Stream	Site ID	RM	Chinook	Coho	Sockeye	Unidentified
East Fork Issaquah Cr.	6	3.2	—	2 (11/21)	—	—
Holder Creek	127	1.4	—	—	—	—
Issaquah Creek	272	1.25	135 (9/25 – 10/29)	12 (11/8 – 11/21)	74 (9/26 – 11/8)	58 (9/25 – 12/9)
	397	2.3	173 (9/5 – 10/27)	7 (9/30 – 11/3)	66 (9/30 – 11/30)	
	457	2.4	75 (10/4 – 10/28)	8 (10/14 – 11/7)	27 (10/4 – 11/7)	44 (10/11 – 11/17)
	59	3.3	75 (9/16 – 10/25)	8 (12/6 – 12/9)	4 (9/24)	37 (9/25 – 11/23)
	83	4.5	52 (9/18 – 11/4)	—	1 (10/29)	1 (11/8)
Summary			*510 (9/5 – 11/4)*	*35 (9/30 – 12/9)*	*172 (9/24 – 11/30)*	*140 (9/25 – 12/9)*
N. Fork Issaquah Cr.	58	0.6	—	—	—	—
Tibbetts Creek.	455	1.4	—	—	—	—

The distributions of chinook, coho, and sockeye in the Issaquah Creek Basin determined from volunteer observations are shown in Figure 7.

Figure 7. Observations of salmonids in the Issaquah Creek Basin
(http://dnr.metrokc.gov/wlr/waterres/salmon/Maps/2002/0306distroISS.pdf)
This link will open in your browser. Return to this document by clicking on Acrobat Reader again.

North Lake Washington Tributaries

The North Lake Washington Tributaries are those streams flowing into the north end of Lake Washington (e.g., Denny, McAleer, and Thornton creeks and the Sammamish River). Volunteers surveyed 34 sites in 13 streams in 2002 (Figure 2). From 1 to 8 sites were watched per stream, and the total number of surveys ranged from 3 to 63 per site (Table 11). Most surveys began in September or October and concluded in December. Each site was monitored by 1 to 2 volunteers, except for site 196, which had 4 volunteers.

Table 11. Stream number, site ID, site location (listed in river miles, RM), survey dates, total number of surveys, number of volunteers, and years the sites were watched for each stream surveyed in the North Lake Washington Tributaries for the 2002 spawning season.

Stream	Stream #	Site ID	RM	Survey Dates	# Surveys	# Vols.	Years Watched
Brookside Creek		476	0.1	9/13 – 11/16	10	1	2001, 2002
Denny Creek	080228	5	0.1	9/16 – 12/28	35	2	1996, 1997, 2000, 2002
		426	0.11	10/4 – 10/31	8	1	2000, 2002
Juanita Creek	080230	196	1.4	9/20 – 12/31	63	4	2000, 2001, 2002
		390	1.8	9/19 – 12/21	39	2	2000, 2001, 2002
Simonds Trib.		107	0.25	9/13 – 11/28	14	1	1998, 2000, 2001, 2002
Little Brook Creek	080039	516	0	10/6 – 1/26/03	14	1	2002
Maple Leaf Creek	080033	192	0.7	10/11 – 12/28	20	1	1999, 2000, 2001, 2002
McAleer Creek	080049	144	0.3	9/13 – 11/25	17	1	1997, 2001, 2002
		498	0.79	9/13 – 12/10	12	1	2001, 2002
		266	0.8	9/13 – 12/15	28	2	1999, 2000, 2001, 2002
		56	1.1	9/13 – 11/22	13	1	1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002
		314	1.6	9/13 – 11/22	12	1	1997, 2000, 2001, 2002
		315	2.1	9/13 – 11/22	13	1	1997, 2001, 2002
Peters Creek	080104	452	0.5	10/2 – 10/27	4	1	2002
Sammamish River	080087	66	5	9/12 – 12/18	17	1	1998, 2002
		392	6.8	10/5 – 12/26	23	1	2000, 2001, 2002
		41	7.3	10/1 – 12/29	25	1	1998, 1999, 2001, 2002
		508	9.4	9/20 – 12/19	23	1	2002
		454	11.4	9/20 – 9/29	3	1	2002
		42	11.5	9/13 – 12/18	20	1	1998, 2002
		271	12.5	9/28 – 12/20	25	2	1997, 1999, 2001, 2002
		29	13.5	10/8 – 12/23	18	1	1996, 1999, 2001, 2002
Trib 0141 to Samm R.	080141	353	0.3	9/19 – 12/28	27	1	1999, 2000, 2001, 2002
		355	0.35	9/19 – 12/28	29	1	1999, 2000, 2001, 2002
Thornton Creek	080030	183	0.1	9/11 – 12/2	16	1	1997, 2000, 2001, 2002
		184	0.2	10/2 – 12/12	21	1	1999, 2000, 2001, 2002
		186	0.9	10/3 – 12/31	30	1	1997, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002
		386	1.10	10/3 – 12/26	28	2	2002
		526	1.2	10/3 – 12/31	22	1	2002
		527	2.1	10/3 – 11/19	11	1	2002
		528	2.8	10/10 – 12/29	29	1	2002
Willow Creek	080102	507	0.1	10/2 – 12/16	16	1	2002
Woodin Creek		228	0.3	9/18 – 12/18	19	1	1999, 2002

Salmonids were found in 6 of the 13 streams surveyed in the North Lake Washington Tributaries (Table 12). Chinook were seen in McAleer Creek and the Sammamish River. Sockeye were observed in Denny Creek, McAleer Creek, and the Sammamish River. Coho were observed in these same creeks as

well as Thornton and Juanita creeks. Five kokanee were seen on one day in the Sammamish River. No salmonids were seen in Brookside Creek, Little Brook Creek, Simonds Tributary, Maple Leaf Creek, Tributary 0141 to the Sammamish River, Willow Creek, or Woodin Creek.

Table 12. Site ID, RM, and fish counts (live and dead) with dates seen at each stream surveyed in the North Lake Washington Tributaries for the 2002 spawning season.

Stream	Site ID	RM	Chinook	Coho	Sockeye	Kokanee	Unidentified
Brookside Creek	476	0.1	—	—	—	—	—
Denny Creek	5	0.1	—	3 (10/14 – 11/18)	—	—	2 (10/28 – 11/13)
	426	0.11	—	—	1 (10/28)	—	1 (10/16)
Juanita Creek	196	1.4	—	1 (11/12)	—	—	—
	390	1.8	—	—	—	—	—
Simonds Trib.	107	0.25	—	—	—	—	—
Little Brook Creek	516	0	—	—	—	—	—
Maple Leaf Creek	192	0.7	—	—	—	—	—
McAleer Creek	144	0.3	—	—	3 (10/5 – 10/24)	—	—
	498	0.79	—	—	—	—	—
	266	0.8	—	—	—	—	—
	56	1.1	—	—	8 (10/6)	—	1 (11/22)
	314	1.6	—	—	—	—	—
	315	2.1	1 (11/22)	1 (11/16)	2 (11/16)	—	—
Summary			*1 (11/22)*	*1 (11/16)*	*13 (10/5 – 11/16)*		*1 (11/22)*
Peters Creek	452	0.5	12 (10/2 – 10/27)	—	—	—	—
Sammamish River	66	5	—		11 (9/13 – 10/21)	—	—
	392	6.8	—	—	—	—	—
	41	7.3	31 (10/6 – 11/24)	—	238 (10/1 – 12/1)	—	—
	508	9.4	123 (9/20 – 10/21)	22 (10/14 – 12/5)	406 (9/20 – 12/5)	5 (11/27)	11 (9/26 – 12/5)
	454	11.4	4 (9/20 – 9/22)	—	87 (9/20 – 9/22)	—	—
	42	11.5	—	3 (9/18 – 12/14)	236 (9/13 – 11/22)	—	14 (9/13 – 11/27)
	271	12.5	—	12 (10/21 – 11/12)	69 (10/6 – 10/26)	—	—
	29	13.5	3 (10/8 – 10/10)	—	1 (11/3)	—	9 (10/16 – 12/15)
Summary			*161 (9/20 – 11/24)*	*37 (9/18 – 12/14)*	*1048 (9/13 – 12/5)*	*5 (11/27)*	*34 (9/13 – 12/15)*
Trib 0141 to Samm R.	353	0.3	—	—	—	—	—
	355	0.35	—	—	—	—	—
Thornton Creek	183	0.1	—	2 (10/15 – 10/25)	—	—	—
	184	0.2	—	—	—	—	—
	186	0.9	—	—	—	—	—
	386	1.10	—	—	—	—	—
	526	1.2	—	3 (10/25 – 10/28)	—	—	—
	527	2.1	—	—	—	—	—
	528	2.8	—	—	—	—	—
Willow Creek	507	0.1	—	—	—	—	—
Woodin Creek	228	0.3	—	—	—	—	—

As in 2001, 6 sites were observed in McAleer Creek in 2002. One chinook, one coho, and two sockeye were reported at the most upstream site, site 315 at RM 2.1 (Perkins and 2600 block Sockeye were also reported at two other sites. Sockeye had not been reported as far upstream as RM 2.1 in the past by volunteers.

Coho were the only species observed in Thornton Creek, which was watched as far as RM 2.8. The coho were observed as far upstream as RM 1.2. Volunteers also watched one site on Maple Leaf Creek and one site on Little Brook Creek, both tributaries to Thornton Creek. No fish were seen in Maple Leaf Creek or Little Brook Creek in 2002.

Chinook were reported in Peters Creek. These chinook observations marked the first time chinook were reported in Peters Creek; they were seen at the only site on that stream watched, at RM 0.5 (Willows Road).

Coho and sockeye were both reported in Denny Creek for the first time by Salmon Watchers. Denny Creek recently had fish ladders installed, and the observations of these fish might be directly related to the improved access.

Chinook, coho, sockeye, and kokanee were all reported in the Sammamish River. Chinook and sockeye were both reported at the most upstream site, at Marymoor Park. The five kokanee were all observed on November 27 at RM 9.4 (116th St.). Some chinook were reported in late November, a time of year they are not as likely to be there; nonetheless, chinook are in that system, and reports from earlier in the season are likely reliable.

Only one fish, a coho, was observed in Juanita Creek. The coho was reported on November 12 at the lowest site watched in Juanita Creek—site 196, at RM 1.4 (NE 129th Pl.). No adult salmonids were observed at the only site watched in the Simonds Tributary to Juanita Creek.

No adult spawners were observed in Brookside Creek, Little Brook Creek, Maple Leaf Creek, Tributary 0141 to Sammamish River, Willow Creek, and Woodin Creek.

The distribution of chinook, coho, sockeye, and kokanee in the North Lake Washington Tributaries determined from volunteer observations in 2002 are shown in Figure 8.

Figure 8. Observations of salmonids in the North Lake Washington Tributaries
(http://dnr.metrokc.gov/wlr/waterres/salmon/Maps/2002/0306distroNORTHlakeWA.pdf)
This link will open in your browser. Return to this document by clicking on Acrobat Reader again.

Sammamish River Tributaries

The Sammamish River Tributaries are those streams flowing into the Sammamish River from waters originating in Snohomish County[4] (Little Bear, North, and Swamp creeks; Big Bear Creek is discussed separately above). Volunteers surveyed 15 sites on 4 Sammamish River tributaries in 2002 (Figure 2). From 1 to 7 sites were watched per stream, and the total number of surveys ranged from 11 to 35 per site (Table 13). Each site was monitored by 1 to 3 volunteers.

Table 13. Stream number, site ID, site location (listed in river miles, RM), survey dates, total number of surveys, number of volunteers, and years the sites were watched for each stream surveyed in the Sammamish River Tributaries for the 2002 spawning season.

Stream	Stream #	Site ID	RM	Survey Dates	# Surveys	# Vols.	Years Watched
Little Bear Creek	080080	114	0	9/17 – 11/27	12	2	1999, 2001, 2002
		67	0.2	9/11 – 11/30	35	2	1997, 1998, 1999, 2001, 2002
		175	0.3	10/14 – 12/19	20	1	1997, 2000, 2002
		176	1.3	9/11 – 12/18	24	1	1997, 2000, 2001, 2002
		312	1.5	8/31 – 10/26	11	1	1997, 2002
		14	1.9	9/11 – 11/24	20	1	1999, 2000, 2002
		231	3.2	9/11 – 12/28	29	1	1997, 1999, 2000, 2002
Little Swamp Creek		505	0.24	10/4 – 12/30	19	1	2002
North Creek	080070	112	0.9	9/30 – 11/22	14	1	1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002
		408	0.95	9/22 – 12/16	31	3	2000, 2001, 2002
		483	1.4	9/4 – 12/3	20	1	2002
		255	1.8	9/16 – 12/17	17	1	1999, 2000, 2001, 2002
		251	10	10/3 – 12/26	13	1	1999, 2000, 2002
Swamp Creek	080059	34	0.3	9/26 – 12/30	28	3	1996, 1997, 1999, 2000, 2002
		350	1.4	9/12 – 11/29	11	1	1999, 2002

Salmonids were found in 3 of the 4 streams surveyed (Table 14). Sockeye were the most commonly seen species in the Sammamish River Tributaries. They were observed in Little Bear, North, and Swamp creeks. Chinook and kokanee were observed in Little Bear and North creeks. Coho were reported in Little Bear and Swamp creeks. No fish were observed in Little Swamp Creek, which was observed for the first time in 2002.

A new site was established on Little Swamp Creek, which is a tributary to Swamp Creek. No fish were observed at this site, which is about a quarter mile upstream of the confluence with Swamp Creek. Two sites were watched in Swamp Creek, and sockeye were observed at both of them. Coho were observed at only the lower site, at RM 0.3 (near Bothell Way).

Chinook, coho, sockeye, and kokanee were all observed in Little Bear Creek. Sockeye were observed as far as the upstream-most site surveyed, RM 3.2 (228th St. SE). Chinook were observed at only one site, RM 1.5 (NE 195th St.). Coho were observed up to RM 1.9 (NE 205th St.). Kokanee were observed at two sites, as far upstream as RM 1.5.

Chinook, sockeye, and kokanee were all reported in North Creek. The two chinook observed were seen on September 27 at RM 0.95 (downstream a bit from North Creek Parkway near NE 195th). Sockeye were

[4] Data reported herein from sites located in Snohomish County may also be reported by the Snohomish County Salmon Watcher Program.

observed up to RM 1.8. Kokanee were observed up to RM 1.4. No fish were observed at site 251, the most upstream site surveyed in North Creek, at RM 10 (McCollum Park).

Table 14. Site ID, RM, and fish counts (live and dead) with dates seen at each stream surveyed in the Sammamish River Tributaries for the 2002 spawning season.

Stream	Site ID	RM	Chinook	Coho	Sockeye	Kokanee	Unidentified
Little Bear Creek	114	0	—	1 (11/11)	270 (9/17 – 11/11)	—	3 (11/7)
	67	0.2	—	2 (11/24)	276 (9/19 – 11/24)	75 (11/13 – 11/30)	15 (11/11 – 11/21)
	175	0.3	—	—	143 (10/14 – 12/3)	—	—
	176	1.3	—	—	444 (9/11 – 11/9)	—	2 (9/11 – 9/30)
	312	1.5	3 (10/2 – 10/26)	5 (10/20 – 10/26)	73 (8/31 – 10/26)	6 (9/22 – 10/5)	1 (9/22)
	14	1.9	—	2 (10/5 – 10/20)	292 (9/11 – 11/9)	—	—
	231	3.2	—	—	978 (9/11 – 12/2)	—	2 (11/25 – 11/28)
Summary			*3 (10/2 – 10/26)*	*10 (10/5 – 11/24)*	*2476 (8/31 – 12/3)*	*81 (9/22 – 11/30)*	*23 (9/11 – 11/28)*
Little Swamp Creek	505	0.24	—	—	—	—	—
North Creek	112	0.9	—	—	49 (9/30 – 10/28)	—	14 (10/25 – 11/22)
	408	0.95	2 (9/27)	—	339 (9/22 – 11/14)	62 (11/14 – 12/16)	19 (9/27 – 11/22)
	483	1.4	—	—	123 (9/28 – 11/5)	44 (11/1 – 12/3)	1 (12/3)
	255	1.8	—	—	80 (10/1 – 10/28)	—	17 (9/26 – 12/9)
	251	10	—	—	—	—	—
Summary			*2 (9/27)*	*¾*	*591 (9/22 – 11/14)*	*106 (11/1 – 12/16)*	*51 (9/26 – 12/9)*
Swamp Creek	34	0.3	—	40 (10/15 – 12/3)	1 (10/4)	—	8 (10/29 – 11/15)
	350	1.4	—	—	5 (10/16 – 10/27)	—	—

The distributions of chinook, coho, sockeye, and kokanee in the Sammamish River Tributaries determined from volunteer observations are shown in Figure 9.

Figure 9. Observations of salmonids in the Sammamish River Tributaries
(http://dnr.metrokc.gov/wlr/waterres/salmon/Maps/2002/0306distroSAMMriverTRIBS.pdf
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West Lake Sammamish Basin

Volunteers surveyed 4 sites on 2 streams in the West Lake Sammamish Basin (Table 15). Two sites were watched per stream, and the total number of surveys ranged from 10 to 25 per stream. Each site was monitored by 1 volunteer.

Table 15. Stream number, site ID, site location (listed in river miles, RM), survey dates, total number of surveys, number of volunteers, and years the sites were watched for each stream surveyed in the West Lake Sammamish Basin for the 2002 spawning season.

Stream	Stream #	Site ID	RM	Survey Dates	# Surveys	# Vols.	Years Watched
Lewis Creek	080162	327	0.05	9/29 – 12/30	25	1	1997, 2001, 2002
		283	0.5	9/29 – 12/30	25	1	1999, 2001, 2002
Vasa Creek	080156	323	0	10/12 – 12/28	10	1	1997, 2001, 2002
		39	0.5	10/3 – 11/26	16	1	1996, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002

Salmonids were found in 1 of the 2 streams surveyed (Table 16). Kokanee were observed in Lewis Creek. Kokanee were observed at both sites watched on Lewis Creek, up to RM 0.5 (West Lake Sammamish Pkwy.). The only other fish reported in Lewis Creek was an unidentified species, and was also observed at RM 0.5. No fish were reported in Vasa Creek in 2002.

Table 16. Site ID, RM, and fish counts (live and dead) with dates seen at each stream surveyed in the Sammamish River Tributaries for the 2002 spawning season.

Stream	Site ID	RM	Kokanee	Sockeye	Unidentified
Lewis Creek	327	0.05	38 (11/17 – 12/30)	—	—
	283	0.5	169 (11/17 – 12/23)	—	1 (12/15)
Vasa Creek	323	0	—	—	—
	39	0.5	—	—	—

West Lake Washington Basin

Volunteers surveyed 2 sites on Taylor Creek in the West Lake Washington Basin (Figure 2). The total number of surveys ranged from 6 to 32 per site (Table 17). Site 223 was monitored by 2 volunteers and site 225 was monitored by one volunteer. No fish were observed in this stream.

Table 17. Stream number, site ID, site location (listed in river miles, RM), survey dates, total number of surveys, number of volunteers, and years the sites were watched for each stream surveyed in the West Lake Washington Basin for the 2002 spawning season.

Stream	Stream #	Site ID	RM	Survey Dates	# Surveys	# Vols.	Years Watched
Taylor Creek	—	223	0.1	9/1 – 12/29	32	2	2001, 2002
		225	0.3	9/1 – 12/26	6	1	1999, 2002

Vashon Island

Volunteers surveyed 17 sites in 6 streams on Vashon Island in 2002 (Figure 2). From 1 to 6 sites were watched per stream, and the total number of surveys ranged from 5 to 37 per site (Table 18). Most sites were monitored by 1 or 2 volunteers, except for one site that had 3 volunteers.

Table 18. Stream number, site ID, site location (listed in river miles, RM), survey dates, total number of surveys, number of volunteers, and years the sites were watched for each stream surveyed on Vashon Island for the 2002 spawning season.

Stream	Stream #	Site ID	RM	Survey Dates	# Surveys	# Vols.	Years Watched
Christensen Creek		497	0	10/19 – 12/30	24	2	2001, 2002
Fisher Creek	150140	485	0.1	10/31 – 1/4/03	11	1	2001, 2002
Gorsuch Creek		531	0	10/12 – 10/28	5	1	2002
		532	0.5	10/15 – 11/19	8	1	2002
		533	0.5	10/15 – 11/19	9	1	2002
Judd Creek	150129	500	1.2	10/20 – 12/27	16	1	2001, 2002
		540	1.23	10/15 – 12/28	15	1	2002
		492	1.25	10/15 – 12/28	14	1	2001, 2002
		491	1.4	10/9 – 12/20	22	1	2002
		535	1.79	10/18 – 12/29	37	1	2002
		493	1.8	10/14 – 12/31	20	1	2001, 2002
Judd Cr. Tributary		534	0	10/17 - 12/6	13	1	2002
Shinglemill Creek	150159	146	0	10/10 - 12/30	31	2	2001, 2002
		147	0.2	10/23 - 12/30	14	1	2001, 2002
		148	0.5	10/19 - 12/23	12	1	2001, 2002
		150	1.1	10/10 - 1/18/03	22	3	2001, 2002
		151	1.2	9/20 - 1/29/03	27	1	2001, 2002

Salmonids were found in 4 of the 6 streams surveyed (Table 19). No adult spawners were observed in the tributary to Judd Creek or in Gorsuch Creek, which was watched for the first time in 2002.

Coho and chum were both observed in Shinglemill Creek. Coho were seen as far as RM 0.5. Only one chum was observed, and it was seen at the mouth of the creek.

Chum were observed throughout November and December in Judd Creek, but only at one site, at RM 1.79 (this site also happened to be the most frequently watched site in Judd Creek). Coho were observed at several sites in Judd Creek, as far upstream as RM 1.8.

One coho was observed at the only site watched (at the mouth) on Christensen Creek on November 23. No other fish were observed in Christensen Creek in 2002.

Chum were observed at the only site watched on Fisher Creek (just upstream from the mouth).

The distributions of coho and chum on Vashon Island determined from volunteer observations are shown in Figure 10.

Figure 10. Observations of salmonids on Vashon Island

(http://dnr.metrokc.gov/wlr/waterres/salmon/Maps/2002/0306distroVashon.pdf)
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Table 19. Site ID, RM, and fish counts (live and dead) with dates seen at each stream surveyed on Vashon Island for the 2002 spawning season.

Stream	Site ID	RM	Coho	Chum	Unidentified
Christensen Creek	497	0	1 (11/23)	—	—
Fisher Creek	485	0.1	—	5 (12/9 - 12/13)	1 (1/4/03)
Gorsuch Creek	531	0	—	—	—
	532	0.5	—	—	—
	533	0.5	—	—	—
Judd Creek	500	1.2	4 (11/7)	—	—
	540	1.23	10 (11/9 - 11/13)	—	4 (11/7)
	492	1.25	—	—	—
	491	1.4	—	—	1 (11/20)
	535	1.79	5 (11/8 - 11/25)	164 (11/6 - 12/29)	3 (11/12 - 11/24)
	493	1.8	7 (11/8 - 11/12)	—	—
Judd Cr. Tributary	534	0	—	—	—
Summary			*26 (11/7 - 11/25)*	*164 (11/6 - 12/29)*	*8 (11/7 - 11/24)*
Shinglemill Creek	146	0	3 (11/17)	1 (11/20)	1 (12/15)
	147	0.2	2 (11/6 - 11/13)	—	—
	148	0.5	5 (11/13)	—	—
	150	1.1	—	—	—
	151	1.2	—	—	—
Summary			*10 (11/6 - 11/17)*	*1 (11/20)*	*1 (12/15)*

Central Puget Sound

The Central Puget Sound drainages were an official part of the Salmon Watcher Program in only 2001. Data on the Central Puget Sound streams is presented here but not analyzed at length. Some of these streams have been observed and reported on in past years. The streams with data from past years include Boeing Creek, Creek, Longfellow Creek, Miller Creek, Walker Creek, and Pipers Creek. Coho and chum were observed in all streams observed in this area except Walker Creek; only one unidentified fish was observed in Walker Creek.

Table 20. Stream number, site ID, site location (listed in river miles, RM), survey dates, total number of surveys, number of volunteers, and years the sites were watched for each stream surveyed in the Central Puget Sound for the 2002 spawning season.

Stream	Stream #	Site ID	RM	Survey Dates	# Surveys	# Vols.	Years Watched
Boeing Creek	080017	436	0.1	10/10 – 1/31/03	11	1	2000, 2001, 2002
Longfellow Creek	090360	177	0.6	10/13 – 10/28	5	1	1999, 2000, 2001, 2002
		178	0.7	9/25 – 12/28	12	1	1999, 2000, 2002
		179	0.8	10/2 – 10/23	6	1	1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002
		180	0.9	10/5 – 12/28	26	2	1999, 2000, 2001, 2002
Miller Creek	090371	417	0.1	10/30 – 12/30	28	1	2000, 2001, 2002
		458	0.4	9/1 – 12/28	12	1	2001, 2002
Pipers Creek	080023	70	0	10/3 – 12/30	26	1	1999, 2000, 2001, 2002
		181	0.2	9/14 – 10/23	10	1	1999, 2000, 2001, 2002
		381	0.3	9/23 – 12/30	31	2	2001, 2002
		98	0.4	9/11 – 12/28	53	3	1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002
		99	0.53	9/29 – 12/28	24	1	1999, 2002
Walker Creek		473	0.13	9/1 – 12/28	12	1	2001, 2002

Table 21. Site ID, RM, and fish counts (live and dead) with dates seen at each stream surveyed in Central Puget Sound for the 2002 spawning season.

Stream	Site ID	RM	Coho	Chum	Unidentified
Boeing Creek	436	0.1	3 (12/17 - 1/10/03)	42 (11/17 - 1/10/03)	—
Longfellow Creek	177	0.6	—	—	—
	178	0.7	—	1 (11/17)	7 (11/25 - 12/7)
	179	0.8	—	—	—
	180	0.9	12 (11/9 - 12/3)	—	—
Miller Creek	417	0.1	9 (11/8 - 11/19)	1 (12/15)	4 (11/24 - 12/10)
	458	0.4	—	—	10 (12/21 - 12/28)
Pipers Creek	70	0	2 (11/11 - 11/17)	88 (11/21 - 12/30)	—
	181	0.2	—	—	—
	381	0.3	7 (11/11 - 11/13)	120 (11/23 - 12/30)	3 (11/15)
	98	0.4	11 (11/8 - 11/10)	140 (11/12 - 12/28)	1 (11/11)
	99	0.53	2 (11/12)	—	—
Summary			*22 (11/8 - 11/17)*	*348 (11/12 - 12/30)*	*4 (11/11 - 11/15)*
Walker Creek	473	0.13	—	—	1 (11/9)